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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 17.

SIR William Howe roſe, and in a ſhort ſpeech deſcanted on the injuſtice which had been done him, both in that Houſe and without doors, by the prejudicial opinions entertained reſpecting his conduct while commander in chief in America; opinions never contradicted, and poſſibly encouraged, by thoſe who alone had it in their power to ſpeak from authority on the ſubject. He in particular pointed out two aſſertions which had been made in Parliament, and which amounted to a charge againſt him and his brother, of not having put an end to the American war when it was in their power; the one was a declaration by an Hon. Gentleman lately returned from America, that "the means were equal to the object," had the war been properly conducted; the other, by the ſame Gentleman, "that the ſouthern expedition, the entering Penſylvania, and the marching to Philadelphia," was the cauſe of every ill conſequence which enſued. Nothing could diſprove theſe aſſertions but the letters which had paſſed between him and the Secretary of State for the American department. He was in hopes therefore that the Hon. Gentleman to whom he alluded, would have ſet on foot an enquiry which had ſo frequently been talked of, and which he and his brother had anxiouſly waited for; as however no perſon had thought proper to move for the papers in queſtion, he was at length reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of moving for them himſelf, and he truſted no Gentleman would object, as it would from theſe papers appear to whom cenſure was due, if any were due; and either he and his brother would ſtand acquitted or condemned, according as the facts ſhould come out to be againſt them or in their favour. He then read his motion as follows:

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that there be laid before the Houſe copies or extracts of all letters of correſpondence that have been received by the Secretary of State for the American department, from Sir William Howe, from the 4th of Auguſt, 1775, to the 16th of May, 1778.

Lord Howe roſe to ſecond his brother, and ſpoke for a ſhort time in a ſimilar manner. His Lordſhip concluded with ſaying, that it was his determination to retire from the ſervice, and to have no connection whatever with any publick perſon; but that he wiſhed not to retire with diſcredit unleſs it ſhould be proved that he merited it. Miniſters had withheld that approbation of the conduct of the General and himſelf from the publick, which they had both received from their moſt gracious Sovereign; that the enquiry which the papers moved for would neceſſarily lead to, would afford a proof, whether they were entitled to the approbation they deſired, or whether they muſt reſt contented with the ſhame and obloquy, which a proof of their not having done their duty would neceſſarily involve them in.

Governour Johnſtone roſe in order to anſwer what had fallen from the Hon. General in his ſpeech introductory to his motion, relative to what he had in a former debate ſaid upon the ſubject of the American war. The Governour again declared that he was ſtill of opinion that the force ſent to America was adequate to the object, and that the ſouthern expedition was the immediate cauſe of the capture of the army under General Burgoyne, and all the ſubſequent ill ſucceſs; but that he meant not to charge the gallant General, or his noble brother, as the cauſe of theſe miſchiefs. No man reſpected both of them more than he did; no man wiſhed more heartily that they would come off with honour from any enquiry that could be ſet on foot reſpecting their conduct; he did not take upon him to ſay who was to blame, he only thought an enquiry highly neceſſary; it might appear that the ſouthern expedition was planned at home; that the troops were ſo ſent out, that their arrival in America was ſuch as to render them ineffectual, and that the whole conduct of the war was in the hands of the King's ſervants, and that they alone were anſwerable. With regard to the ſouthern expedition, he knew perfectly well it was the opinion of all ranks of people in the country (of America) that it was an unwiſe and ruinous meaſure. He did not truſt ſolely to his own judgment reſpecting it; that was too little to reſt upon, and too poor a ground to juſtify the Houſe in crediting his aſſertion: He had taken the opinion of a great variety of ſenſible and impartial perſons on the ſubject; all men of intelligence and reputation, many of them military men, who one and all agreed that the expedition to Pennſylvania was highly impolitick. For that reaſon he ſtill retained his opinion, that the force which had been ſent out by this country was equal to its object; but yet he was not ſo obſtinate as to ſay, that he would not change his opinion, if the papers moved for proved that he was wrong in ſo thinking.

The Governour ſaid further, that the loſs of America, and the various ill ſucceſſes of the American war, highly demands an enquiry; that every member of the Britiſh Parliament who had a grain of ſpirit, or of love for his country, muſt wiſh for ſuch an enquiry. That he did moſt ardently, but at the ſame time he wiſhed it might be a fair, candid and impartial enquiry, without reſpect to perſons, and that the praiſe or cenſure, which in the reſult of the enquiry might appear due, might be diſtributed with rigid juſtice. Before he ſat down, he begged the gallant General and the noble Lord not to regard him in the odious light of an accuſer, but as a member of the Britiſh Parliament, delivering his ſentiments upon an object of the firſt importance, with the freedom that ſhould ever characterize the members of that Houſe.

Lord Howe, after complimenting the Governour on what he had ſaid reſpecting the General and himſelf, declared that he had underſtood that he had deſigned to have moved an enquiry, and as he probably would take the lead on the preſent occaſion, he hoped he would bring forward the Gentleman on whoſe judgment in ſupport of his own opinion he maintained his aſſertion, "that the ſouthern expedition was ruinous and impolitick," in order that the Houſe might know what degree of authority and weight their judgment carried in it. His Lordſhip avowed having aſſiſted in planning the enterpriſe, and aſſured the Houſe, that if the ſouthern expedition did not appear to be well founded, of infinite utility to the progreſs of the war, and exceeding advantageous to the public ſervice, he would be contented to retire, covered with ſhame, when the enquiry was over.

Governour Johnſtone replied, and declared that he never intended to have ſtirred the queſtion, if the Hon. General, or ſome other perſon, had not moved it, but that he had before promiſed the noble Lord, that he would ſecond it whenever it was moved, which he had now done.

General Burgoyne roſe, and expreſſed a wiſh that the enquiry might be general, and might take in the whole of the American war, including his expedition and the ſurrender of his army at Saratoga.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 1.

Extracts from Lord NORTH's *ſpeech.*

He ſaid, that though the war ſhould be continued, we ſhould ſtill have the means of carrying it on with vigour, and be enabled to procure as much as we might want. If the terms of the loan were hard, our credit was good, and in high reputation; and though it might not be thought neceſſary or proper in the future proſecution of it to continue borrowing and funding, means might be deviſed for raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies within the year. Such a plan, he was ſatisfied, would be productive of many benefits, nay, ſingular advantages. It would tend to raiſe the value of the funds already in being; it would rouſe the people at large to the moſt vigorous exertions; it would fully reſtore publick credit. He did not pretend to determine exactly, whether ſuch a plan was, or was not practicable. He thought there was nothing very difficult in it, if there was a full confidence in government, accompanied with an approbation of their meaſures. He allowed, if confidence was wanting; if a diverſity of opinions prevailed in that Houſe, and among the people at large, that ſuch a diſpoſition would tend to throw almoſt inſurmountable difficulties in the way. But he hoped that would not be the caſe; he hoped that the nation in general retained a proper ſenſe of their own injuries, and of the perfidious conduct of France; and that as America was the original cauſe of all our calamities, the people ſee the neceſſity of proſecuting the war to an iſſue; and that, conſidering France and America as one enemy, an union would take place, ſufficient to inſpire us with the moſt vigorous and ſucceſsful exertions.

He ſaid that he knew further, that Mr Neckar did not approve of the preſent war, becauſe of the real ſtate of the finances; and ſo far from their credit being high in other countries, they could not procure a loan in Holland on the terms propoſed by them, but were obliged to go without it. A great deal had been ſaid of their turning their whole attention to their marine, and neglecting their military eſtabliſhments. It might be true, but he could hardly believe it. Their ſituation was ſuch as required a very great military force; the genius and inclination of the nation led that way; and he never could be perſuaded, until the event proved it, that France meant to rival us as a maritime power. Such an attempt would be unnatural, when the genius of the people was conſidered; it would be impracticable, when her ſituation and views on the continent were taken into the account.

The ſpeech of Sir Fletcher Norton *to Admiral* Keppel, *in conſequence of the Houſe of Commons order for returning their thanks to that officer upon his late honourable acquital.*

ADMIRAL KEPPEL,

THIS Houſe has done you the diſtinguiſhed honour of ordering their thanks to be given to you, an honour never conferred but upon extraordinary merit, which thanks it is my duty to communicate to you, in your place.

After having ſat ſo long in this chair, I hope it is unneceſſary to declare, that I have been always happy to obey the orders of the Houſe; and I have now a particular ſatisfaction in that obedience. Indeed every generous mind muſt feel ſatisfaction, when the day of honourable acquital ſucceeds to the day of ſevere trial; and this pleaſure was, I believe, never more general nor more ſincere than upon the preſent occaſion.

You, Sir, was called by your Sovereign, with the approbation of all deſcriptions of men, particularly thoſe of your own profeſſion, to a ſtation of the utmoſt difficulty, and of the higheſt importance. The ſafety of this country, and the honour of the Britiſh flag, were truſted in your hands, when the enemy was expected upon our coaſt; and notwithſtanding the moſt able diſcharge of this great and momentous truſt, you was accuſed of miſconduct and neglect of duty. But, after a very long and full inveſtigation by men in every reſpect the beſt qualified to judge, that charge appeared to be ill grounded and malicious; and your judges have unanimouſly and honourably acquitted you, and have further added, that your conduct on the 27th and 28th of July laſt was that of a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. Surely then it cannot be matter of ſurpriſe that extraordinary marks of reſpect and eſteem are ſhown to ſuch a character. We now know with certainty, that our confidence in you was not miſplaced; and we entertain a well grounded hope, that there ſtill remain amongſt the naval officers talents and abilities fully equal to this dangerous criſis.

Amidſt the general joy, I cannot help repeating the ſingular pleaſure which I feel in giving you the thanks of this Houſe, which I now do, for your diſtinguiſhed courage, conduct and ability, in defending the

kingdom in the courſe of laſt ſummer, effectually protecting its trade, and more particularly for your having upheld the honour of the Britiſh flag on the 27th and 28th of July laſt.

Upon which Admiral Keppel ſaid,

Mr. SPEAKER,

IT is impoſſible, by any expreſſions I can uſe, to do juſtice to my feelings of gratitude to this Houſe, for the honour they have done me by their approbation of my conduct.

The good opinion of my fellow citizens, expreſſed by the repreſentatives of the nation, cannot but be received by me as a moſt acceptable addition to the ſatisfaction I felt in the recent ſentence, to which you have been pleaſed to allude, of a court-martial; the reſult of a full and deliberate enquiry, expreſſive of their ſentiments of the ſubject referred to their examination, in terms equally honourable to themſelves and me.

The pleaſure I feel at this moment is not a little heightened by the unavoidable recollection of the very different emotions I felt when I was laſt in this Houſe, and in this place.

I ſhould be guilty of great injuſtice, if, on an occaſion like the preſent, I neglected to inform this Houſe, that my efforts for the publick ſervice, in the inſtances in which the Houſe has been pleaſed to diſtinguiſh them, were moſt zealouſly ſeconded by many as gallant and able officers as the navy of England ever produced; to whoſe attention and ſpirit, next to the Divine Providence, the ſucceſs of theſe efforts ought to be in a great meaſure aſcribed.

I cannot ſit down without returning to you, Sir perſonally, my particular thanks, for the very, very obliging terms in which you have executed the commands of the Houſe.

The Admiral having ſaid this, was in in a manner overcome by the extreme ſenſibility that has ſo conſpicuouſly characteriſed him, and immediately retired from the Houſe, returning home amidſt the applauſe and acclamation of a numerous populace.

Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer lies dangerouſly ill of a violent fever, at his country ſeat.

Feb. 6. David Garrick, Eſq; the pride and ornament of the Britiſh ſtage, died the 3d inſtant. The Dutch are equipping 12 ſhips of war. The ſquadron that ſailed from Breſt for Africa, with 4000 troops, has been driven by a violent ſtorm on the coaſt of Portugal, and the Commodore's ſhip, the Pendant of 74 guns, is totally loſt. Thirty ſhips of the line will ſail from Portſmouth to cruiſe in the bay by the latter end of this month. Nineteen French ſhips and five frigates are ſaid to be out, in conſequence of which all the ſhips at Spithead are ordered for ſea.

March 3. It is now aſſerted, that a great perſonage, inſtead of inviting Admiral Keppel to a conference, was applied to by the latter to be admitted into his preſence. The requeſt was granted, when the Admiral ſignified to his Majeſty, that he was ready to offer his ſervice to his country, but that, at the ſame time, he muſt inſiſt on a change of men at the Admiralty Board. His Majeſty replied, that he could not think of turning off old ſervants, without ſome manifeſt miſconduct, eſpecially when they were ſuch ſervants as had approved themſelves qualified for their department; and that he was therefore ſorry he could not accept of the Admiral's proffered ſervices on ſuch terms. Upon this, it is ſaid, the Admiral delivered a paper to his Majeſty; but, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary, we do not know exactly what time he was pleaſed to give his Sovereign to conſider of a ſurrender.

General Clinton has ſent to the Secretary of war a letter he has received from General Waſhington, deſiring the return of General Burgoyne, and every other officer above the rank of Captain, that has been releaſed without exchange; and it is ſaid that a copy of General Waſhington's letter has been incloſed to every officer in England that is on his parole.

The particulars of this happy event are thus ſhortly ſtated: "That in conſequence of the mediation undertaken by the courts of Peterſburgh and Verſailles, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia had declared his ultimate and invariable reſolution not to liſten to any propoſal of peace, until the court of Vienna, ſhall conſent to reſtore the electorate of Bavaria to its legitimate heir and proprietor, the Elector Palatine; that the court of Vienna, finding it difficult to authenticate its claims and titles to the ſaid electorate, and being urged thereto by the mediating powers, had acceded, on the 10th ult. to his Pruſſian Majeſty's propoſitions, excepting only a ſmall diſtrict in Bavaria, for which a renunciation of ſome fœderal rights, &c. were offered as equivalent; that this laſt propoſition had in return been accepted by the King of Pruſſia, on the 13th following, and that thus the publick tranquillity had been reſtored to the German empire, its laws and conſtitutions preſerved inviolate, and the poſſeſſion of its reſpective Princes ſecreted, by the generous and diſintereſted eaſe and interference of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia."

The trial of Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, is ordered to be brought on the 18th of March.

Laſt Friday evening an expreſs arrived at Lord Suffolk's from Sir R. M. Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſadour at the court of Vienna, with deſpatches, dated February 5, and containing the important news, that the differences between Auſtria and Pruſſia were at laſt happily ſettled and concluded, according to the propoſal of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and that the treaty of peace would be formally ſigned in a few days.

Miniſtry have much weakened their influence in Scotland, by favouring the bill for repealing the laws againſt popery, which after creating an high termination in that kingdom, they have been obliged to give up. The repeal has quietly taken place in England. They were in England ſo ſure of the ſucceſs of Campbell in Georgia, that before receiving any accounts of it, orders had been iſſued for Mr. Stokes, chief juſtice of that province, and the other officers, to prepare to embark and reſume their offices there.

Lord Nugent in the Houſe of Commons on the 19th of January, moved for further relief to Ireland, in trade and manufactures, particularly the cotton: He drew a melancholy picture of that kingdom and appealed to Sir George Saville for the truth of it: Eſtates had fallen to 16 and 14 years purchaſe, and no purchaſers even on thoſe terms; the ſtreets of Dublin ſwarmed with manufacturers that were ſtarving; A Secretary of State, he ſaid was then at Ireland, ſent on purpoſe to repreſent to adminiſtration the deplorable condition of that kingdom, which only thoſe could form a proper idea of, who had read the accounts of the famine at Calcutta. Propoſals has been brought into the Parliament of Paris for legalizing proteſtant marriages in France, which was referred to the King. The Empreſs Queen, by an ordinance, prohibits the ſale of prizes brought in by any foreign veſſels, in any part of her dominions. While the late act paſſed in England, repeals the laws that impriſons popiſh prieſts and inſtructors of youth for exerciſing their functions, all diſſenting miniſters and ſchoolmaſters, who do not ſubſcribe the 39 articles, remain ſubject to fine and impriſonment: Dr. Robertſon, the hiſtorian, was in favour of the popiſh bill for Scotland. The abilities of M. Necker, a Financier of France, are much celebrated. The Calledonian Mercury of January 16, ſays, "The intereſt of the miniſtry has already received a conſiderable ſhock in Scotland, and if they perſiſt in their infatuated attempts, it will be altogether extinguiſhed."

There are ſtrong hints in the late papers, of a general pacification; at leaſt of withdrawing the troops from America; Lord Amherſt having given his opinion that war cannot be carried on againſt France and America together; other paragraphs, however, annouce a ſtrong reinforcement for America, and a vigorous campaign it was ſaid, Lord Carliſle would ſucceed Lord Sandwich, and Governour Johnſtone. Sir Hugh Palliſer, and Lord Howe Admiral Keppel. The mobs in Scotland were ſo violent as not to be reſtrained by the Magiſtrates, aided by the military; ſeveral popiſh places of worſhip had been pulled down.

General Clinton is ſaid to have deſired to be recalled, and Sir Guy Carlton to have refuſed his place. France preſſes Holland to defend the rights of her neutrality, and the miniſterial writers in England will have it, that Holland reſents this treatment; their opponents ſay, Holland knows too well her own intereſt; and the inclinations of her merchants; and moreover, muſt find herſelf obliged to pay particular reſpect to the Houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria, now united: The talk of overtures from that republick to America, confirms this latter opinion.

In the above account we have endeavoured, clearly and conciſely, to give our readers the ſubſtance of a number of the lateſt Britiſh papers.

It is evident enough from Britiſh papers, that Count d'Almodaver, the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour in London, has been negociating through the winter as mediator for an accommodation; but whether Britain means, *bona fide*, to enter into his views, or only to amuſe, is not ſo evident: At all events, America ſhould prepare for an early and ſpirited campaign.

BOSTON, APRIL 26.

FRIDAY laſt arrived here Capt. Munroe, in a ſloop from Surinam, after a paſſage of 38 days. By this veſſel we learn that a ſhip had arrived at Surinam from Holland, in 30 days, as ſhort a paſſage as was almoſt ever known, which brought an account there, that Holland had been nearer to a revolution than was ever remembered ſince the ſeven provinces were formed into a diſtinct ſtate: That the commotions had not yet ſubſided; and that their high mightineſſes, the States General were in great perplexity how to conduct affairs in this trying ſituation. The court of London, it is ſaid, has peremtorily demanded the 12 ſhips of the line, and the land forces, which Holland is bound by treaty to furniſh, in caſe France declares war againſt the former. The States know not how to comply with this demand, nor how to evade it. The Stadtholder, and ſome leading men in the city of Rotterdam, are warmly in the Britiſh intereſt; and the court of London ſpares no coſt or pains in their critical ſituation to increaſe this intereſt. On the other hand, the generality of the merchants and inhabitants of the United States, warmly oppoſe a compliance with this demand, and every meaſure propoſed to be taken in ſupport of Britain: They complain loudly, and in the moſt determined manner, that the flag of Holland has been greſſly inſulted, and the rights of their neutrality ſhamefully violated by the Britiſh cruiſers: That the moſt intolerable depredations, have been made upon their trade, under pretence of ſtopping ſupplies from going to France and America: That a great part of their Norway fleet had been taken by Engliſh ſhips, and no ſatisfactory anſwer given to their complaints on this head. Amſterdam, the firſt city of Holland, takes the lead in theſe warm remonſtrances; a large number of the principal merchants, and men of the firſt eſtates and influence, lately went in a body, in near forty coaches to the Hague, to preſent them to their high mightineſſes. They inſiſt that the fleet and armies of Holland ſhould not be employed for the ſupport of a power that would ruin its commerce, and wiſhes to monopolize the trade of the whole world. They publickly declare that rather than ſubmit to this, they will take their ſhips and merchandize to France, and other powers, where they ſhall find protection. They call upon the States to defend the trade of their ſubjects, and the honour of their flag. They offer the loan of any ſum, ſhould it be needed for this purpoſe; and ſcruple not to imitate, that if this is not done ſoon, they will do it at their own charge, and indemnify themſelves for the loſſes they have ſuſtained. At the ſame time they profeſs their deſires for an accommodation, between France, England and America, that ſhall be fair and reaſonable, and not prejudicial to the trade of Holland, and the other maritime powers in Europe. This is a general idea of affairs in Holland, given by an intelligent perſon who came from Surinam, in the above mentioned veſſel. America ought to know its own importance; to be ſteady to its allies and friends; and extend its views in all treaties, to the whole commercial world.

CHARLESTOWN, MAY 5.

A LARGE body of the enemy, ſaid to be 1500 men, croſſed the river at Zubry's ferry, and next day took poſſeſſion of the camp at Black Swamp, that had been occupied by General Moultrie. Since then, we have not heard of any movements made either from Cobſaw Hatchie, Purryſburg, or Black Swamp, except that the enemy, who ſeem cautious of quitting the banks, of the river, have ſent out parties of light horſe to collect cattle horſes and other plunder. In the mean time, Major General Lincoln who was near Auguſta, with the main body of the army ſent ſeveral detachments down the country, on the Georgia ſide of the river, who had already proceeded as far as Brier creek, burnt three forts, erected by the enemy, and taken 20 priſoners. It is generally thought that as ſoon as General Lincoln's troops croſſed into Georgia, the enemy's out poſts were all called in, and collected together near Savannah, and at Ebeneizer, from whence the movements to this ſide of the river have been made, to draw that General's attention from his object: But the

enemy pretend that as soon as they shall be 2000 strong, they are to march directly for Charlestown, or to attack General Lincoln. If they should think proper to attempt either, we have not the least doubt of their meeting a proper reception. His Excellency our Governour marched, with a body of men from his camp, last Saturday morning, to reinforce General Moultrie; and our southern militia are so animated, by the news of the enemy's having entered this country, that the roads have ever since been thronged with volunteers going to General Moultrie's camp. It is certain, that the enemy since their first landing in Georgia, have received no reinforcements, except the troops that were drawn from St. Augustine, Col. Brown's rangers, the turn coats of Georgia, a number of poor deluded inhabitants of the frontiers of this state and North Carolina, all the most notorious horse thieves, felons, and Banditti that have fled or been driven from this state, and about 80 Indians; and that they expect reinforcements from New York is hardly probable, from the pay of the troops being trusted on board the ship Jason, lately taken.

We have, this moment, advice, that the prohibition upon warlike stores is entirely taken off by the Dutch in the West Indies: And that the two fleets at Martinique and St. Lucia, are nearly equal in total force, except that Count d'Estaing's men are healthy, and Byron's very sickly.

WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 29.

THE enemy after destroying all the publick stores at Portsmouth, (except the heavy cannon) which they could not carry off, and plundering the inhabitants in the most merciless manner, evacuated that place on Tuesday last. They lay some time before Hampton in a menacing posture, but observing our troops prepared to give them a suitable reception, they did not choose to hazard a descent, and on Wednesday hoisted sail and stood out to sea. They have carried off a great number of slaves with them.

Extract of a letter from Col. Marshall *to Brigadier General* Nelson, *dated* Hampton, *May* 26, 1779.

"The enemy's fleet are now under sail and stand out, but whether they mean to leave us altogether, or only to move to some more defenceless quarter, where they may ravage and destroy with impunity, is a question out of my power to determine. I shall however watch their motions, and give you the earliest intelligence, and if I find they turn up the bay or into York river, I shall with the greatest part of the troops under me join you immediately.

"I cannot conclude this letter without mentioning the activity and zeal, with which the Gentlemen of the light horse under Capt. Nelson, have shewn on all occasions. They really are an exceeding useful corps, and have set a most laudable example. No less applause is due to the college volunteers; they have submitted with the greatest cheerfulness to every duty of a soldier, and seem eagerly to wish for an opportunity to distinguish themselves. Indeed my dear General, to do justice to the whole militia under my command, since the enemy have lain immediately before this town, I must with pleasure acknowledge, that I never in my life saw troops fly to arms with more readiness than they have always done on any alarm, and I believe there were only a few but wished most heartily to come to action with the enemy.

"I shall watch the fleet till they get out of the cape or turn up the bay, and shall give you the earliest intelligence."

Extract of a letter from Major Matthews *to Brigadier General* Scott, *dated* Portsmouth, *May* 25, 1779.

"I was last night informed by my scouts, that the enemy had evacuated their post at batchelors mill, I immediatly began my march from the North West river bridge about 2 o'clock this morning, and by a forced march arrived at this place about 3 P. M. they evacuted this post at 5 P. M. yesterday after destroying the works at Tucker's point, the heavy cannon they suffered to remain in the same state I left them, the carriages only are destroyed. the light cannon have lost their trunnions and nutts, but may yet be of service.

"One of the enemies transports got a ground near the fort, which afforded us half an hours amusement, pretty smart, without any damage on our side, we hulled the ship once, and damaged her sails and rigging, but the tide rising and they taking goods from her in a number of boats under cover of a galley which kept up a smart fire on us, enabled them to get her off in a short time. Our strength on the march amounted to 130 men, it was by few more than I have been able to muster since my retreat.

"Capt. Thomas Brown, late a capital merchant of this town is taken prisoner by the British troops, and treated in a very inhuman manner, his Lady has been plundered, and is now greatly distressed. They promise to release her husband, if John Goodrich's wife (the younger) should be sent off in a flag."

Last week two vessels past the enemy and got safe into Rappahanock, and the day after the enemy left Hampton two more got safe into James river, all with valuable cargoes from the West Indies.

The Dutch Admiral at St. Eustatia, sends out a cutter every evening with two hundred men, for the protection of the American vessels.

We have not yet got the particulars of Colonel Shelby's success at Chickamogga, but it is said he has made the poor devils suffer for their unfriendly disposition to the United States, women falling victims among the rest; I wish the men may be restrained from falling on the old towns. It is said by the last accounts the fugitives were flying to Chota, and our people in pursuit on horse back.

Count Almodovar it is most positively affirmed, is at this very moment in actual possession of dispatches from the Court of Spain, advising his Excellency of the deposing of his Catholick Majesty in favour of his son, but that no disturbance had arisen to the estate on that occasion.

The above mentioned most extraordinary event is said to have been brought about through the intrigue of the French faction, at Madrid, in order to introduce into power, a set of Ministers who had previously engaged to take an active part with France against their envied foe of Great Britian.

☞ To be sold at this printing office, Dr. *Hammond*'s ANTIMONIAL ESSENCE, do. strong SPECIFIC PILLS with directions.

THE sale of Mr. *Alexander Purdie*'s estate (which was postponed) will commence on *Tuesday* the 8th of *June*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his late dwellinghouse.

(2) THE EXECUTORS.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 27, 1779.

THE subscriber has for sale a large parcel of coarse broad cloths of different colours, among them scarlet and blue, by the bale or piece. (6) JAMES HUNTER, Jun.

FOR SALE,

THE land whereon the subscriber now lives, in the county of *Hanover*, on *Northanna* river, about 10 miles from the upper end of the county, containing 1290 acres by old surveys, about one third of this land is cleared, a very considerable proportion of which is low grounds, of an excellent quality; the high land is generally very fertile, being capable of producing as large quantities of tobacco as any large tract of land in the county, has on it a great variety of valuable buildings, mostly new, good orchards, and two 10 acre lots of well watered timothy meadow. Also a mill-seat on the river, thought by many to be of great value. I have another tract a small distance from the above, of 260 acres, which I would also dispose of. (‖) ISAAC WINSTON

BRUNSWICK, *May* 26, 1779.

WHEREAS Mr. *David Meade*, and Col. *Richard K. Meade*, were joined with me in two bonds, the one payable to Col. *Robert Tucker*'s Executors, the other payable to Mr. *John Tucker* of *Barbados*. And as I do not well know where the said bonds are, or to whom they may be transfered; I give this publick notice to the persons who have a right to receive the money, that if they will apply to me by the first day of *July* next, they shall receive the principal and intereft; also I request every other person who has any demands on me, or on the estate of my deceased son, Capt. *Jacob Walker*, that they will send or bring their accounts properly proved, and they shall be immediately paid by

(‖) GEORGE WALKER.

☞ I have a quantity of good earthen ware, consisting of milk pans, butter pots, pitchers, coffee pots, cups, bowls, plates, dishes, &c. &c. and will exchange them for dry, red, or bar lead, as cheap as those articles used to be sold for in the stores, provided they will part with their lead on the same terms; or I will give a high price for lead, payable in money. (‖) G. W.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst* county, a red cow, with a white face, bob tail, white under her belly, about 9 years old, marked with both ears cropt and two slits in the left. Appraised to 12l.

(2‖) JOHN SWANSON.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst* county, a pale red cow, marked with an underkeel in the right, and a slit in the left ear. Appraised to 6l. 10s. (2‖) GEORGE COLEMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania* county, on *Flyblow* creek, a black horse colt, one year old last spring, 4 feet 4 inches high, is neither docked nor branded. Appraised to 20l.

(1‖) THOMAS VAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield* county, a sorrel mare, 4 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, with a blaze face, part of her under lip white, hanging mane and switch tail, appears to have been docked this spring, has no brand percievable, trots and gallops well. Appraised to 25l.

(2‖) EDWARD BRYER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 20, 1779.

STRAYED from this city last *Sunday*, a small flea bitten gray mare, has a deep scar of a fistula on her shoulder, and branded on the near buttock . . Whoever brings her to me shall receive 30 dollars reward.

WILLIAM GOODSON.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from *Williamsburg*, six recruits, who were enlisted on the new establishment to serve in the continental army 18 months, in the room of draughts for the said city, *viz. Stephen Hawk*, 5 feet 5 inches high, very stout, has dark brown hair, round shoulders, a down look, and pitted with the smallpox, he pretends to be a sailor, and said he was on board the *Randolph* frigate when she was lost. *William Thompson*, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a pale thin face pock pitted, and has several red spots about his mouth and nose, he is a sailor by trade and commonly wears a leather apron, very talkative when in liquor, and is well known in *Suffolk* and *Portsmouth*. *John Mitchell*, about 6 feet high, pock pitted, ruddy complexion and has short dark brown hair, he commonly wears a round hat bound with gold lace, but as he had a variety of clothes it is impossible to discribe his dress, he said he came from *Baltimore*, and had served three years in the Continental army as a serjeant in one of the *Maryland* battalions. *William Stone*, about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, large eyes dark hair, by trade a blacksmith very talkative when in liquor, had on when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coat, blue jacket and leather breeches, he is well known in *James City* and *Dinwiddie* counties. *James Waters*, about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, pock pitted, short dark brown hair, stout and well made, by trade a plaisterer, commonly wears a light coloured newmarket coat, white flannel jacket, leather breeches, and a round hat. *Jean Lazerat* a *Frenchman* about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made, dark complexion, black hair commonly cued, he speaks broken *English*, had on when he went off, a dark brown jacket, white linen waistcoat and breeches, a cocked hat, and new shoes and stockings. Any person who will apprehend the said deserters and deliver them to the commanding officer of the militia of this city, shall have the above reward, or fifty dollars for each.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 13, 1779.

BY order of Major General *Green*, Quarter-Master General, I am directed to make publick the following resolution of Congress, and to require that all officers in the staff in my district pay strict attention thereto, so far as the same relates to them.

WILLIAM FINNIE, D. Q. M. G.

IN CONGRESS, MARCH 5, 1779.

WHEREAS it will be necessary that in future, certificates be more formally authenticated, to prevent many inconveniencies which may arise similar to those already experienced;

Resolved, that certificates hereafter given by commissioned officers for articles received for the use of the army, be signed with their names at full length, and the rank they hold; and if under a General officer, that the regiment to which they belong be added; that the particular articles received be inserted in the body of the certificate; their value, the time when, and place where received, in letters, not in figures.

That the certificates be directed to the principal of the department, whose duty it is to provide the articles so received; or to his nearest deputy. Separate certificates be given, when ever the articles appertain to several departments.

That officers keep exact copies of the certificates they give, and transmit other copies to the nearest deputy or agent in the department, giving him the necessary information respecting the business; that the deputies transmit copies of all the certificates they pay, to their principals, that enquiry may be made whether the giving the certificate was necessary for the publick service, and whether the things received have been properly applied.

FOR sale, a tract of very valuable LAND in the county of *Berkeley* containing about 900 acres, 150 of which is cleared, and in good order for cropping, likewise 50 acres of good meadow; it has on it a small house, barn, orchard, *&c.* with an exceeding fine spring, and to prevent any farther trouble, the price is 45*s.* sterling an acre, or currency, at the course of the exchange. For farther particulars inquire of

(6‖) JAMES NOURSE.

I HAVE for sale 200 acres of good tobacco land, lying within 2 miles of *Brunswick* courthouse, on both sides the *Reedy* creek, on the main road from the courthouse to *Hicks's Ford*, with an excellent grist mill thereon, newly built with stone; the stream is sufficient to carry two pair of stones exclusive of fulling and bolting works, which would make a complete merchant mill. The mill is distant from *Petersburg* 45 miles, from *Halifax* 40, from *South Quay* and *Pitch* landing 50. This land is clear from stones, except about the mill, which is founded upon a rock from bank to bank; there is on the land a dwellinghouse 32 by 18 (though not finished) a millers house 16 by 12, with good apple and peach orchards. The land may be seen and terms known by applying to me within two miles of the said mill.

(4‖) THOMAS JOHNSON.

Wanted on charter for the WEST INDIES,

PARTS of fast sailing *Virginia* pilot boats. For farther particulars enquire of me in this city. (tf) J. H. NORTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 28, 1779.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder for ready money, on* Monday *the* 14*th of* June, *at* Mecklenburg *courthouse (being court day)*

A TRACT of LAND in the said county containing 1068 acres, adjoining the land of Mr. *William Call*, and lying on the branches of *Butcher's* creek. (6‖) B. DICKSON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a dark bay horse, 5 years old, about 13¾ hands high, his brand if any forgot. Whoever delivers the said horse to me near *Williamsburg*, shall have 10 dollars reward, or 30 dollars on conviction of the theif.

(2‖) JAMES TAYLOR.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Williamsburg*, about the first of *April* last, a brown bay horse near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a small star in his forehead and branded on the near buttock V. is about 8 years old, and is very low in flesh. Whoever delivers him to me in this city, or gives such information that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

(tf) ROBERT PRENTIS.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Dinwiddie* county, a mulatto fellow who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to *William Hunt Allen* of *Buckingham* county. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away. (5) LEWIS LANIER, Jailer.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 22*d of* March, *a mulatto slave called* MATT, *about* 25 *years of age*, 5 *feet* 10 *or* 11 *inches high, was inoculated for the small pox last* May, *and bears the marks very plain in his face, formerly the property of Mr.* David Russell, *merchant in* Blandford, *who purchased him of Mrs.* Jane Vobe *in* Williamsburg, *and is well known by most Gentlemen who frequented the general courts in that city. His dress when he went off was a blue cloth coat, buff jacket and leather breeches, shoe-boots, &c. but as he carried away sundry other clothes and is a sensible fellow, make no doubt but he will change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man, he probably may have procured a pass, as he did once before, when he eloped, in which he changed his name to* William Bird *(alias)* Matt Davenport. *His address being very clever as a waiting-man, he may probably endeavour to hire himself to some Gentleman. This is to forewarn all masters of vessels and others from employing, or harbouring him, as they shall answer for it at their peril, Any person that secures the said slave so that I get him again, shall receive* 30 *Dollars reward, and if delivered to me in* Petersburg 100 *Dollars.*

(tf) *ALEXANDER G. STRACHAN.*

FOR sale, 1076 acres of land in *Culpeper* county, on the head of *Rapidan* river, near the *Blue Ridge*, having three small plantations on it, four tobacco houses, a famous young apple and peach orchard, so situated that they seldom miss having fruit. A quantity of the said land yet uncut and as good for tobacco, hemp, and wheat, as any the great mountains affords; also a good range for horses, cattle, hogs, *&c.* Negroes, money, or loan office certificates will be taken as pay. Any person inclining to purchase may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to me near the premises. (‖) ADAM BANKS.

HECTOR, an imported hunter, upwards of 15 hands high, stout, strong, active, and well formed, stands the ensuing season at my house near *Blandford*, in *Prince George* county, and will cover mares at 6l. the leap, or 15l. the season; the money to be sent with the mares, or paid before taken away. Pasturage *gratis*, and the greatest care will be taken of the mares, but will not be liable for escapes. *Hector* was imported for a genuine hunter of the stoutest kind, by his Excellency Governour *Reed*, of *Pennsylvania*, his pedigree signed by *Richard Crosts*, Esq; by which his stock was from the *Godolphin Arabian*, his dam, out of one of the finest mares then in *England*.

(tf) WILLIAM CALL.

MARK ANTHONY

WILL stand at my plantation on *Elk* marsh, near *Halifax* town, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at 25 dollars the leap, 50 dollars the season, or 75 dollars to ensure. Good pasturage *gratis*, but not accountable for escapes. B. M'CULLOCK.

February 4, 1778. (16‖)

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, near *Nobusiness* mountain, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, 10 years old, docked, but has no brand perceivable, a star in his forehead, some white hairs in his tail, and has a mealy nose. Posted and appraised to 45l.

(‖) CHARLES GWATKIN.

TAKEN up, near *Todd's* bridge in *King & Queen*, two likely cows, one a red the other a brindle, both marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallowfork in the left. Appraised to 34l.

(2‖) THOMAS BURTON.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania* county, on *Tomahawk* creek, a gray horse colt not cut, about 2 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, neither docked nor branded, a star in his forehead, and his near hind foot white. Appraised to 18l. (2‖) JOHN BALL.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania* county, on *Straight Stone* creek, a large brindled cow, appears to be very old, had a white streak down her rump and white on her flank, marked with a crop and half crop in her right ear. Appraised to 10l. 2‖ JOHN VAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, near the fork of *Ginia* road, eight hogs, five of them barrows, and the other three sows, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and two slits in the underside of the left ear, all black and white spotted, except two, one of them a white, with a grizzled head, the other all white, appears to be about a year and a half old. Appraised to 20*s.* each.

(‖) JOB JOHNSON.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of *Cumberland* county, a sorrel mare, about 13 or 14 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, with a blaze in her face and her near hind foot white up above her footlock. Appraised to 15l. (‖) JOHN LEE.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, near *Sugarland* run, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, with a blaze in her forehead, two saddle spots, but no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 80l.

(2‖) JOHN HANNA.

TAKEN up, in *Amilia* county, on *Stock's* creek, a red and white pied heifer, 2 years old this spring, marked with a swallowfork in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left. Appraised to 1l. 5*s.*

(2‖) JOHN FOSTER.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward* county, an old bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a blaze face, her near fore and hind foot white, branded on the near buttock H. Posted, and appraised to 30l.

(‖) WILLIAM HUDSON.

TAKEN up, on *Mowhipponock* creek, *Dinwiddie* county, a small flea-bitten horse, has a small bell on, about 4 feet 4 inches high, not branded, some dark spots on his breast, and appears to be 12 or 14 years old. Appaised to 50l. (‖) LAMBUTH TYE.

TAKEN up, in *Powhatan* county, a bay horse, about 5 feet high, with a switch tail and mane hanging both sides his neck, supposed to be 7 years old, branded on the near buttock ⅄. Appraised to 100l.

(‖) WILLIAM ELAM.

APPAMATTOX, *December* 15, 1778.

THE subscriber hath for sale about 8000 acres of good tobacco land, near the old town of *Peytonsburg*, in *Pittsylvania* county, on which are several small tenements and plantations. Also 8000 acres on the waters and branches of *Hyco* and *Dan* rivers, in the county of *Halifax*, on which are likewise several small plantations and improvements. Also 6000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, in different parts of that county. Likewise several small pieces of land in the county of *Dinwiddie*, from 6 to 10 miles from *Petersburg*, containing about 400 and 500 acres each, or more. For terms apply to Captain *Stephen Coleman* near *Peytonsburg* for the lands in *Pittsylvania*, to Capt. *Peter Rogers* on *Hyco* for the lands in *Halifax*, to C. I. *David Garland* for those in *Mecklenburg*, and for those in *Dinwiddie* to me near *Petersburg*.

(tf) ROGER ATKINSON.